

Accordingly, on the 31 of May, the parties met at a field adjoining the Thuilleries, where their respective balloons were ready to receive them. Each, attended by his second, ascended his car, loaded with blunderbusses, as pistols could not be expected to be efficient in their probable situations. A multitude attended, hearing of the balloons, but little dreaming of the purpose: the Parisians merely looked for the novelty of a balloon race. At nine o'clock the cords were cut, and the balloons ascended majestically amidst the shouts of the spectators. The wind was moderate, blowing from the north north-west, and they kept, as far as could be judged within eighty yards of each other. When they had mounted to the height of about nine hundred yards, M. Le Pique fired his piece ineffectually; almost immediately after, the fire was returned by M. Granpreé, and penetrated his adversary's balloon; the consequence of which was its rapid descent, and M. Le Pique and his second were both dashed to pieces on a house top over which the balloon fell. The victorious Granpreé then mounted aloft in the grandest style, and descended safe with his second, about seven leagues from the spot of ascension.

#### FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND CUTLER,

In the Chronicle of Monday we are told (in answer to a writer in the Gazette) that Mr. Jefferson had taken more than one step towards an accommodation with England.

In the first place, it is probable the writer of the remarks in your paper, intended to be understood, that no steps had been taken since the Embargo Laws were passed; for the point under consideration was, whether these laws would oblige the belligerents to revise their conduct.

But even to go back to the mission of Mr. Pinckney, and the treaty made by him and Mr. Munroe, it does not entitle Mr. Jefferson to any credit, for after they had done this thing as they say, "in all points as instructed," Mr. Jefferson does not even lay it before the Senate, but returns it with new demands on almost every point, and of such a nature, as he well knew, and every man must have known would never be granted by Great-Britain while she remained an independent nation.

Therefore it is now proved beyond a doubt, that even this mission of Pinckney was a mere finesse to pacify the merchants; when Mr. Jefferson was not sincerely desirous of any accommodation.

The public must notice that all the evidence we have on this subject (and it is very full) is from Mr. Jefferson's own Minister, Munroe, and this corroborated by the documents made public.

The next step taken by Jefferson, as stated in the Chronicle, is his receiving an Envoy from England. Why truly, this is a vast condescension!! He could not with decency forbid his landing, though the result fully proved he was not a welcome visitor.

It is true, that Mr. Madison did agree in words to a separation of the questions—yet by declaring that our government would receive the reparation Mr. Rose had to offer, as a PLEDGE of the intention of the British government to concede all the other demands, he in fact connected every thing in such a manner, as to oblige Mr. Rose to commit his government on the other points if he had conceded this. This is clear to any man of understanding, though the artifice of Mr. Madison may not be easily seen through by the superficial readers.

As to Mr. Jefferson's conciliatory disposition, in offering, that his rescinding the Proclamation, and Mr. Rose's apology should bear the same date, it is also a mere TRICK. This offer was NEVER MADE, until by the frankness of Mr. Rose, they discovered his orders were positive, not to make any apology, while the President, by his Proclamation, continued to take reparation for himself. That this order was proper and necessary to preserve the dignity of the British government, while it did not commit our own, there cannot be a doubt, and the very Cases Mr. Madison quoted, proved, that this demand was perfectly consistent with all the conduct of England herself and of other European nations.

No reparation for a wrong done by its officers, can never be made by an Independent nation, while the offended nation holds a threatening attitude, much less while it actually pursues hostile measures, and no one can doubt, but that it is a hostile act, to refuse the admission of the ships of war of one nation into our ports, while the enemies of that nation are sheltered.

Therefore it is certain that Mr. Rose could not with propriety do otherwise than he did, and Mr. Jefferson proved by such conduct, that so far from taking one step towards peace with that nation, he was resolved to meet her by objections, at every step she advanced, and to refuse all offers of accommodation; while towards France, who has never made us any offers at all, he has held the most flattering and even submissive language, and invited insult upon insult: and this base conduct is applauded too by all his servile admirers, from Smith's Intelligencer to the Chronicle of Honeflus.

It is denied that we have offered any insult to England in our non-intercourse laws, &c. Perhaps if these laws were made solely or even professedly for municipal purposes, they would be harmless, except to ourselves, but they were always avowed by speakers in Congress, and writers in the public prints (even by Mr. Madison himself) to be intended as measures of coercion—that they were to produce distress and raise up insurrections in England, thereby obliging that government to grant us our own terms.

Are not laws made for such purposes insulting to any independent nation? Let any man of spirit answer. All the conduct of our government towards England has been insulting.—The demands made—the injuries inflicted by harbouring her seamen in public ships, &c. and not a little has been the insult in the government papers written by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison—while in the same papers they have apologized for every thing done by France, whether it were a new insult or injury towards us, or a new attack on the liberties of Europe. All these things are known and felt in England, and yet to avoid driving us in-

to the arms of her foe, and our most dangerous friend, she has still continued to court us by words of kindness and by acts of generosity as well as justice. Her orders in council were devised with a studied attention to injure us as little as possible, and it is a fact, that notwithstanding the multitude of vessels carried into her ports, the profit on those which sold there or were permitted to go to the Continent has been greater than the amount of all that has been condemned. Indeed, as yet the amount condemned falls short of the value of the single cargo of Mr. Gray's which has been condemned in France for speaking a British cruiser!! And is this no forbearance when she has had millions in her ports and might have captured millions on the ocean, since the affair of the Chesapeake?

Not so our friends the French, for though Bonaparte expressly declares his approbation of all Mr. Jefferson has done, yet all our property is detained, and no doubt will be condemned, and a single vessel only is released to bring out a messenger to Mr. Jefferson, as it is said, to DIRECT WAR TO BE DECLARED AGAINST ENGLAND.

It is asked in the Chronicle, what concession has England made to us.

Great-Britain has evinced her pacific disposition by agreeing to a treaty which secured all our just rights—by offering ample reparation for the wrong done by Admiral Berkeley—by granting us every thing consistent with her own safety and independence.—If she has repealed her orders only as regards Spain, it is because we cannot persuade our friend Napoleon to repeal his, which are ten times more invasive of our rights, and in breach of Treaty also.

England has not consented to abandon the right of search for her own seamen, and never will, because she never ought, while yet a nation: it being a clear principle, that all nations have this right over their own DEFENDERS.

Let then any sober man, not enslaved by party feelings; or his dread of Bonaparte say, whether we have not the most grievous complaints against France, who receives every concession and even submission from us; while we deny common hospitality to England, who is ready at all times to render us whatever justice can fairly demand.

Let then the holders and seekers of office go on defending their master at Washington, and the great master of all—Napoleon. The people of these states are not blind—they do now see, and perceive yet more clearly, that with England every thing might be amicably settled, consistently with our honor, while, with France, we can never be on terms of equality, unless, by a resolute stand, we show that freemen will not submit to have their rights trampled upon without resistance. This spirit only will save us from French rapacity, and perhaps a state of slavery.

#### ANTI GALLICAN.

BOSTON, September 8.

Arrived, schooner Berley, Brown, of and for Manchester, with lumber. She was taken on Saturday morning 3d inst. in sight of Cape Ann by the U. S. brig Argus, who towed her round in the bay, until yesterday (7th)—when she arrived here and was sent to the Charlestown navy yard, but was released again.

7th. Arrived sloop Eliza and Julia, West, of Hollowell from Kennebeck. The Capt. furnishes the following journal:—"After a very disagreeable passage from Kennebeck, on the 5th of Sept. about 3 leagues N. E. of Cape Ann, about 6 in the afternoon, discovered a brig to windward of us, with three loaded coasters under her direction. She bore down, and soon fell in with us—After hailing, she ordered us to heave to. It then blowing a gale from the S. we heve to in the best manner to preserve our sails.—In this way, we rather drew to windward of the brig, which proved to be the U. S. brig Argus; the commander then ordered our peak to be let go. Soon after we were boarded from her—After a search, I was ordered on board the brig, and was there detained more than five hours, till midnight—while my vessel was destitute of a sufficient crew, with her mainsail shaking till it was torn from one end to the other. I had 5 women passengers, who were very much frightened at the situation of the vessel. It was not pretended that any thing had been discovered to excite suspicion of my vessel. After the detention I was suffered to proceed. The Captain detained one vessel as a prize, and ordered the crew on board the Argus."

### THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

SAINT JOHN, October 3, 1808.

His Honor the PRESIDENT and Suite arrived in this City last Saturday morning from Fredericton.

ARRIVALS.—Schooner Orange, Capt. Frank, from Boston; Snow Ann, Capt. Rawleigh, St. Croix; and Brig Agnes, Capt. Inman, Merryport, Eng.

SHIP WRECK.—On the 11th of August the Ship Sisters, Capt. Abrams, left Greenock, and on the night of the 25th ult. at 10 o'clock, in a thick fog and blowing fresh the Sisters struck on a sunken Rock (a few miles from Grand Manan) and immediately filled—the master and six of the crew succeeded in securing themselves by taking to the small Boat, and on the afternoon of the 26th landed near Petite Passage—16 men remaining on the wreck with little prospect of being saved from the heavy sea running—the small Boat not being capable of carrying any more with safety.

#### GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, September 26.  
"By the Eurydice Frigate, which arrived yesterday from Lisbon, we are informed that 12,000 of our troops who had landed in Portugal were opposed to 13,000 of the French, and after an obstinate battle the British were victorious.—Our loss is about 800, the French 4000, and I am sorry to say the 29th Regiment was in the advanced Guard and had 1 Colonel and 14 Officers killed and wounded.—The 9th Regiment and King's German Legion came to their assistance, otherwise they would all have been cut off.—By

this victory General JUNOT and all the remainder of his army are prisoners.—We have got possession of the Russian Ships at Lisbon as also those of Portugal, which were in possession of the French.—The Austrians are on the point of declaring War against France, having stopped all the money waggons which had been levied by Bonaparte, and Joseph Bonaparte was retiring hastily from Madrid after having raised heavy contributions of plate, &c.

"The Centurion, also a store-ship and some other vessels are now coming in from England, but I have not as yet heard any news from them."

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 26.

We stop the Press to announce the arrival of LADY PREVOST and family, in the Centurion.

Arrived yesterday H. M. S. Eurydice, Capt. Ramsay from Portsmouth, which place she left on the 9th of August, and put into Plymouth the 13th, sailed the 17th, and arrived at Oporto the 24th, and off Mondego the 25th, and Lisbon the 31st, and sailed the same evening for this place.

By the Eurydice, dispatches have been received in town, and London papers to the 14th ult. both of which we have been politely honored with by a gentleman of the first respectability, to whom we return our sincerest thanks.

The Advices received are of the greatest importance, though of such a nature as might have been expected from the last accounts of the operations that were then going on. We hasten to lay them before our readers.

It is rumoured here that H. M. 29th Regt. of Foot, that were lately quartered here, have been almost to a man, cut to pieces; but as we can find no account of it in any paper, we trust it is not true.

#### (COPIES OF DISPATCHES.)

CAMP at HOWELLA, 23d August, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that an agreement for the suspension of hostilities, between the Patriots and French armies, preparatory to an arrangement for a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the latter, was signed last night by direction of the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has directed me to inform you, that he had received orders to send to England all the Horse Ships now in Portugal, with the exception of those which have brought out the 18th Light Dragoons; and he concludes you will receive orders from the Admiral to send them to England without loss of time.

He wishes however, that all the other Transports, whether in the Mondego River, at Oporto, or off Mondego, should be brought to the mouth of the Tagus, without loss of time, and he has desired me to request, that you will give directions that they may be sent to that station.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. WELLESLEY.

To Capt. Malcolm, H. M. S. Donegal.

Sir Arthur Wellesley had disembarked his troops at Cape Mondego, and a partial action took place a few days after the 19th of August with Junot's army in which we lost 400 men and two field officers. In a day or two afterwards the 25th of August, a general action ensued, in which Junot's army was defeated, with the loss of 4 or 5000 men, and on our side 800. Junot then entered into a convention, by which he and his officers and troops were to be conveyed to France, in our Transports, having first marched out with the honors of war. Sir Arthur Wellesley was induced to grant these terms, in order that the British troops might join the Patriots in the Asturias to gain the right flank of the French army at Burgos. Junot's force was estimated at 16,000, but in the general action was about 13,000. The French were very desirous in the discussion of the convention that Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir C. Cotton would permit the Russian ships to return home, which was peremptorily refused, and Sir C. Cotton who was at anchor at the mouth of the Tagus, and expected that the Russian ships would be delivered up the next day.

The troops under Sir H. Bustard, were landing during the general action with Junot.

Joseph Bonaparte had returned from Madrid, after staying there a few days, he retired towards Burgos, where a French army of 40,000 men occupied a strong position.—Joseph Bonaparte had taken with him every thing that was valuable from Madrid.

The Patriots had been successful in every action except in that which Cuesta commanded, and were advancing towards the Frontiers in every direction.

The Eurydice left Portsmouth the 9th of August, when the Centurion was at Spithead and expected to sail daily with a Store Ship under convoy.

War between Austria and France appears certain.

A disposition to insurrection has shewn itself in Paris, which occasioned Napoleon to return thither in haste from Rochfort.

#### THE SUBSCRIBERS

REQUEST all those indebted to them to make immediate payment, and all those who have Accounts against them to call for payment as their James Bruce intends leaving this country for Britain the end of this month, it is absolutely necessary that all those who have Accounts with them may make immediate settlements.

They have still on Hand,

A large variety of COTTON and WOOLLEN GOODS, Gentlemen's fine HATS, &c. &c. All of which they will dispose of at their usual low terms for Cash.

BRUCE and SHIVES.

Saint John, 3d October, 1808.

#### NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to THOMAS MUSGROVE, A Blacksmith of Hemstead, Queen's-County, are requested to call and settle their Accounts before the 15th day of NOVEMBER next, otherwise he will be under the necessity to sue for the same without discrimination.

HEMSTEAD, SEPTEMBER 15, 1808.